IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for the manufacture of a conductive polymer composite, comprising

impregnating a polymer with an oxidative a halogen catalyst in a vapor phase, said catalyst effective for the polymerization of polypyrrole, wherein impregnating is solventless; and

exposing the impregnated polymer to a pyrrole-containing monomer vapor to form a conductive polymer composite.

- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the pyrrole-containing monomer vapor comprises pyrrole or pyrrole and N-methyl pyrrole.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the composite has a conductivity of about 10^{-7} to about 10^{-1} S/cm inclusive.
- 4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein impregnating is by exposing the polymer to iodine vaporthe halogen catalyst is iodine.
 - 5. (Canceled)
 - 6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the polymer is a foam.

- 7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the polymer is a polyurethane, a polybutadiene, or a styrene-butadiene copolymer.
- 8. (Currently Amended) A method for the manufacture of a conductive polymer composite, comprising

impregnating a polymer with a vaporous halogen in the absence of a volatile organic compound-solvent and in the absence of supercritical carbon dioxide; and

exposing the impregnated polymer to a pyrrole-containing monomer vapor to form a conductive polymer composite.

- 9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the pyrrole-containing monomer vapor comprises pyrrole or pyrrole and N-methyl pyrrole.
- 10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the composite has a conductivity of about 10^{-7} to about 10^{-1} S/cm, inclusive.
- 11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 8, wherein the impregnating is by exposing the polymer to iodine vapor halogen is iodine.
 - 12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the polymer is a foam.

- 13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the polymer is a polyurethane, a polybutadiene, or a styrene-butadiene copolymer.
- 14. (Withdrawn) A conductive elastomeric foam composite, formed by the method of claim 1.
- 15. (Withdrawn) The conductive composite of claim 14, wherein the composite has a conductivity of about 10^{-7} to about 10^{-1} S/cm, inclusive.
- 16. (Withdrawn) A conductive elastomeric foam composite, formed by the method of claim 8.
- 17. (Withdrawn) The conductive composite of claim 16, wherein the composite has a conductivity of about 10^{-7} to about 10^{-1} S/cm, inclusive.
- 18. (Withdrawn) A conductive polymeric composite comprising a host polymer and a polypyrrole, wherein the composite has a conductivity of about 10⁻⁷ to about 10⁻¹ S/cm inclusive, and further wherein the surface conductivity of a first side is within an order of magnitude of a surface conductivity of a second side parallel to the first side.
- 19. (Withdrawn) The composite of claim 18, wherein the surface conductivity of the first side is within 50% of the surface conductivity of the second side.

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- 20. (Withdrawn) The composite of claim 18, wherein the surface conductivity of the first side is within 20% of the surface conductivity of the second side.
- 21. (Withdrawn) The composite of claim 18, wherein the surface conductivity of the first side is within 10% of the surface conductivity of the second side.
- 22. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein impregnating occurs in the presence of supercritical carbon dioxide.